The insect has been found in a fairly restricted area on flat ground covered with thick Macchia — type vegetation, high up in the Kammanassie Mountains. Its habits are the same as those of the other members of this group: once disturbed, it will circle rapidly about, before settling once more on nearby open ground or stones.

HOLOTYPE: "Kammanassie 24/12/78 (Dr. J. B. Ball)

Mountain"

PARATYPES: "Kammanassie

Mountain"

MYLOTHRIS CHLORIS AGATHINA (CRAMER) IN THE EXTREME WESTERN CAPE — I was most interested in the plate accompanying Messrs. Claassens and Dickson's paper concerning the above species (Ent. Rec. 98:1-4). The figures are rather small, but writing from memory (my own descriptions and black and white photographs are in the British Museum (Natural History)) I can detect no difference between the Western Cape larvae and those from the Kenya coastal strip, and also those of the nomino-typical subspecies from Kampala. I have no recollection of any dull-red or red-brown intersegmental bands.

The authors unfortunately give no description of the pupa, but from the figure it would appear to be predominately brown. This is completely unlike pupae from the Kenya coastal strip, and also of the nomino-typical form from Kampala, whose pupae are black and white.

The principal foodplant of both sub-species bred by me is Loranthus spp. with Osyris absyssinica (Santalaceae) as an occasional alternative. D. G. SEVASTOPULO, PO Box 95617, Mombasa, Kenya.

MACROGLOSSUM STELLATARUM L. IN SOUTH DEVON – Single specimens of the humming-bird hawkmoth feeding on valerian at the north end of Slapton Sands were observed on 25th and 27th June and on 1st, 3rd, 13th and 14th July 1986. On 27th June a specimen turned up in my garden m.v. trap, some four miles from Slapton Sands. H. L. O'HEFFERNAN, 24 Green Park Way, Chillington, Devon TQ7 2HY.